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graphy and led to important advances in the technique of mining. He succeeded Pasteur in 1896 in the Academy of Sciences.

DR. ALEXANDER BUCHAN, F.R.S., died in Edinburgh on May 13th, aged seventy-eight years. He won distinction in the field of meteorology and was a large contributor to the literature of that subject.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

DAHOMY.—Carte Indiquant la Distribution des Mouches Tsé-tsé au Dahomey. *La Géographie*, No. 3, 1907.

A sketch map showing twenty comparatively small districts in Dahomey where the tse-tse fly is found. The fly affects the distribution of domestic animals and imported horses and cattle are usually acclimated with difficulty or cannot live where the insects are found. The map illustrates a study on these flies in Dahomey by Mr. Henry Hubert. As the insects are met with only in small areas, Mr. Hubert's investigations may encourage efforts to exterminate them.

EGYPT.—Egypt. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets: I-II, N. E.; III-III, N. E.; XIV-II, S. E.; XV-I, II, S. E.; XVI-II, III, S. E.; XVII-II, III, IV, S. E.; XVIII-III, IV, S. E.; XIX-III, IV, V, S. E.; XXX-VIII, S. E. Survey Department, Cairo, 1906.

The Survey Department is making rapid progress with this topographic map of Egypt on a scale of 1:50,000. One of the most notable features of these sheets is the complete information they give concerning the water supply and drainage canals. The finished map will give a complete view of the irrigation development in Egypt. The hydrography, including the canals, is in blue, the names and all cultural features, excepting the canals, are in black, the hills are brown, and the desert white with thin, brown stipple.

IVORY COAST.—Reconnaitssances effectuées en 1904, 1905, et 1906 dans la Haute Sassandra. By Administrator Thomann. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Bull. of the Committee of French Africa*, Paris, May, 1907.

This black-and-white map shows the surveyed course of the upper Sassandra, but indicates only the approximate courses of its tributaries. It gives a large number of place-names, but no relief features. The map is the outcome of the diligent researches by Mr. Thomann, described by him at length in *Renseignements Coloniaux* No. 2, 1907.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—Karte des Gebietes zwischen Ibi und Yola. Scale, 1:750,000, or 11.84 statute miles to an inch. By H. Marquardsen. *Pet. Mitteil.*, Vol. 53, No. 5, Gotha, 1907.

Most travellers have used the Benue water route between Ibi and Yola, with the result that the region between this river and the Cameroons boundary has been little known. The map records the data collected by Captain Marquardsen in this territory. He shows his route and the tracks of earlier travellers and indicates the forests, grass and bush lands, cultivated areas, trigonometrical points, mountains, etc., on his route. Figures show approximate heights above sea-level.

SAHARA.—Esquisse Géologique du Massif de l'Aïr et de la Région de Zinder. Par R. Chudeau. Scale, 1:1,250,000, or 19.7 statute miles to an inch. *La Géog.*, No. 5, Paris, 1907.

Eight tints show the geological formations, the larger part of which were established by Chudeau's surveys. The elevations depend upon the observations of Foureau and Chudeau's barometric observations. The region included lies between 14° and 21° N. Lat. and 4° and 10° E. Long. Five itineraries of explorers, military posts, wells, and other information are given.

AMERICA.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, June, 1907.

On the reverse is printed the storm-signal repeating code of the China Coast Meteorological Service, with its request that vessels will assist in the work of passing on the weather warnings they see to repeating stations and other vessels.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, June, 1907.

MARYLAND.—Three Maps of Cecil County. Accompanying volume IV (Cecil County) of the County Series dealing with the physical features of the several counties of Maryland. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute mile to an inch. Maryland Geological Survey in co-operation with The U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Soils, 1902.

Three maps of St Mary's County. Accompanying Vol. V (St. Mary's Co.) of the County Series. Other information as above.

The maps are devoted respectively to the topography (contour interval 20 feet) and election districts, geological formations, and agricultural soils. They accompany detailed reports on the physical features of each county.

UNITED STATES.—Magnetic Chart of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. Prepared under the direction of Col. G. J. Lydecker. *Bulletin* No. 17 "Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes," U. S. Lake Survey Office, Detroit, 1907.

Shows lines of equal magnetic dip and equal compass variation for 1907 and indicates places of large local magnetic disturbance.

UNITED STATES.—Chart of Magnetic Variations, West End of Lake Superior. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. *Bulletin* No. 17, "Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes," U. S. Lake Survey Office, Detroit, 1907.

Results are expressed in degrees and tenths. All variations are east of north, with the exception of a single result at Split Rock Point, marked by a minus sign.

UNITED STATES.—New Shoals in vicinity of Sister Bay and Eagle Harbor, including Strawberry Channel, Green Bay. Scale, 1:60,000, or 0.96 statute mile to an inch. *Bulletin* No. 17 "Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes," U. S. Lake Survey Office, Detroit, 1907.

The results of a survey in 1905, minutely covering the navigation conditions in this part of Green Bay, are produced in colours.

CANADA.—Geological Map of the Northeastern Part of the Dominion of Canada. Scale, 1:3,168,000, or 50 statute miles to an inch. By A. P. Low.

Illustrates the report on the cruise of the *Neptune* to Hudson Bay and the Arctic islands in 1903-1904. Geological Survey of Canada, 1906. (Price, 10 cents.)

The map is based upon the British Admiralty Charts, corrected by later information from Peary and Sverdrup and by the surveys made by the *Neptune* in 1903-1904. The map embraces Disco Island on the west, Prince Patrick Island on the east, Grant Land on the north, and the northern two-thirds of Hudson Bay on the south. The coasts are coloured to show our present knowledge of the geological formations. An inset on a scale of 1 mile to an inch shows Fullerton Harbour, the winter quarters of the *Neptune* and the extreme northern part of Hudson Bay.

BRAZIL.—Carte du Cours de l'Amazone depuis l'Océan jusqu'à Manaus, et de la Guyane Brésilienne. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. By Paul Le Cointe. *Annales de Géog.*, No. 86, Paris, 1907.

This map is an excellent addition to the cartography of the lower Amazon. It makes no pretension to show completely the hydrography or physiography of that region, but presents a large amount of comparatively recent information collected by Mr. Le Cointe during his personal surveys (1892-1906) and by fifteen or more other explorers. The compiler has been able to correct some inaccuracies on earlier maps. This is one of the few maps showing the distribution of the campos or prairies. The campos are coloured yellow, and the rest of the country, covered with forests, is white. Mr. Le Cointe has in the *Annales* an extended note on his map.

CHILE.—These charts on a scale of 1:250,000, or 3.9 statute miles to an inch, have been received from the Comisión Chilena de Límites: O'Higgins, Colchagua; Aconcagua, Santiago; Aconcagua; Coquimbo, Aconcagua; Coquimbo; Atacama, Coquimbo; Magallanes (3 sheets); Llanquihue (4 sheets); Tierra del Fuego.

The primal purpose of these charts was to show the new boundary line between Chile and Argentina. The triangulation involved in the boundary delimitation was used for purposes of secondary triangulation, so that the sheets are based upon a scientific network and are a notable improvement upon earlier maps of Chile. The land-forms are in brown wash, place-names, routes, and heights are in black, drainage and glaciers in blue. Elevations in figures are very numerous, and all routes, from railroads to paths, are given. With each sheet is a sketch showing the traverse lines and triangulation on which it is based.

ASIA.

CYPRUS.—Scale, 1:348,480, or 5.5 statute miles to an inch. Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London, 1907.

A trigonometrical survey and map of Cyprus were made in 1885 under the direction of Captain H. H. Kitchener, now Lord Kitchener, on the scale of a mile to an inch. This excellent black-and-white map is a reduction from that survey. It gives heights in feet, distinguishes Christian from Moslem villages, shows railroads and carriage roads, indicates clearly the forms of the land by hachures, and is, for nearly all purposes, a useful map of the island. It is a part of "A Handbook of Cyprus," published by Edward Stanford.

INDIA.—Carte de l'Inde Ecclésiastique. Scale, 1:4,400,000, or 69.4 statute miles to an inch. Supplement to *Les Missions Catholiques*, No. 1981, Paris, 1907.

A map in colours showing the boundaries of the Roman Catholic archdioceses,

dioceses, vicariates, and prefectures, the residences of the Archbishop, bishops and mission chiefs, giving also a good geographical delineation of the country. The missionary information is in red.

PERSIAN GULF.—Kaart van de Perzische Golf. Scale, 1:2,250,000, or 35.5 statute miles to an inch. *Tijdschrift* of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society, Vol. XXIV, No. 3, Amsterdam, 1907.

The Gulf is shown in blue, with soundings in fathoms, heights in English feet, the contour line of three fathoms along the coasts and shoals indicated. An inset shows the mouth of the Shatt El' Arab on a scale of 1:900,000, or 14.2 statute miles to an inch, giving depths in fathoms of this navigable channel through the delta leading to the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers. A chart added to the above is a facsimile of a map of the Persian Gulf produced in 1662, with nomenclature in Persian characters.

EUROPE.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—Übersichtskarte von Mitteleuropa. Berlin sheet. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.73 statute miles to an inch. Cartographic Department of the Royal Prussian Land Survey. R. Eisenschmidt, Berlin, 1905 (Price, M. 1.50).

About sixty sheets of this fine general map of central Europe have now been produced. For most geographical purposes a general map, scientifically made and on as large a scale as this map, is sufficient. Each sheet includes 1 degree of latitude and 2 degrees of longitude, so that in the north, near 60°, each sheet is almost quadrilateral, while in the south the form is about as 3:4. Black is used for place-names and situations, railroads, the smaller highways and heights in figures; red, for roads of the first and second class; land-forms are shown by fine brown hachuring; green is used for forests, and blue for water. The above sheet shows Berlin and its surroundings. It is a beautiful map and very easily read in all respects, although it is crowded with information.

FRANCE.—Carte Géologique de la France. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. 4 sheets. Ministry of Public Works, Paris, 1905. (Price, 9.50 fr.)

This beautiful map is a new edition and practically a complete recasting of the geological map of France on this scale published in 1889. Geological field study has made such progress in the past fifteen years that the first edition is no longer in touch with the present state of knowledge and surveys, especially in the mountainous parts of France. A comparison of the two editions shows that they are almost absolutely different works. M. de Margerie has called attention to the fact that, even in regions where recent researches have scarcely modified the physiognomy of the land surfaces, as shown in the first issue of the map, the geological contours have been almost completely redrawn for the present edition. The accumulation of new details also required a larger number of geological subdivisions, so that on the present sheets the divisions of the sedimentary rocks have been increased from 20 to 24 and those of the eruptive rocks from 17 to 20. It is to be regretted that, as no important progress has been made in the geological study of the Spanish slope of the Pyrenees in the past fifteen years, the information relating to that region is unrevised; but in the north the map extends to the islands in the British Channel and the southern part of England, whose most recent geological data are here expressed. Mr. Michel-Lévy, the eminent director of the Service de la Carte Géologique, is to be congratulated upon this beautiful publi-

cation, to which he has devoted much of his time for the past ten years. It is a cartographic work of the first class, and will, for a long time, without doubt, serve as a complete synthesis of our knowledge of the geology of France.

WORLD.

WORLD.—KARTE DER GROSSEN POSTDAMPFSCHIFFLINIEN IM WELTPOSTVERKEHR. Bearbeitet im Kursbureau des Reichs-Postamts. 26 pp., and Map. Julius Moser, Berliner Lithographisches Institut.

A fine coloured map of the world on the Mercator projection giving the routes of all mail steamship lines to all countries. The routes are distinguished as those of vessels bearing the flags of Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and so on. The routes of steamship companies controlled in the colonies have the symbol of the mother country. Thus the New Zealand line plying between Sydney, Auckland, and the Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga islands, is designated simply as a British line.

There are insets on a large scale of the German protectorates in the Pacific, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Mediterranean, Togo and the Cameroons, and German East and Southwest Africa. All routes are numbered to correspond with a table filling 26 large 8vo pages, giving the calling places on each route and the distances and duration of the journey to each place from the starting-point. This map, with the accompanying letterpress, is one of the most useful compilations of the kind that have appeared.

WORLD.—The Variation of the Compass for the Year 1910 (Mercator Projection). Hydrographic Office, Washington, 1907.

The Hydrographic Office utilized the sea observations made in the U. S. and foreign naval services and also the work of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution and of other magnetic surveys and observatories. The reverse shows a chart indicating the amounts by which the values of the variation of the compass alter from year to year and the directions in which the changes take place.

ATLASES.

F. W. PUTZGERS HISTORISCHER SCHUL-ATLAS ZUR ALTEN, MITTLEREN, UND NEUEN GESCHICHTE. IN 238 HAUPT- UND NEBENKARTEN. BEARBEITET VON ALFRED BALDAMUS UND ERNST SCHWABE. Thirtieth Edition. xvi pp. and 87 single and double page map plates. Velhagen and Klasing, Bielefeld and Leipzig, 1906. (Price, M. 2.30.)

This standard school atlas has passed through many editions, each of which has recorded in a very complete and graphic manner the geographical phase of human history down to the year of going to press. Nothing can be added to what has already been said in reviews of the earlier editions, of the adequacy of this excellent work in the large field it occupies. Of special interest to Americans is the series of plates on which the progress of the colonisation of the western world is traced. The progressive accessions to the territory of the United States are shown in insets. One page depicts the gradual advance of European political interests in Asia from 1801 to the present day, and a page plate shows the present political partition of Africa and the railroads in operation or projected. This atlas is the most effective aid in the presentation of historical geography to the student. Every map plate is critically cited, and a great number and variety of facts are clearly presented in comparatively small space.